CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS ON THE OREGON BILL

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1848.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting to Congress a memorial and accompanying documents from the inbabitants of Oregon, representing that proud and powerful tribes of Indians residing in that vicinity have raised the war-whoop and crimsoned their toma-hawks in the blood of the settlers, and expressing the fear that many of the powerful tribes in the upper valley of the Columbia have formed an alliance for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the settlements. The President invites the attention of Congress to the subject, and recommends the prompt establishment of a territorial government, and granting authority to raise an adequate volunteer force for the pront, and granttection of the inhabitants, &c., as will be seen on a perusal of the document as contained in the proceedings of the House.

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the message and documents b referred to the Committee on the Territories, and be printed

for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ATCHISON said that there was no necessity for any reference of the subject to the Committee on the Territories, as that Committee had already done what the President recommen-ded; and the Committee on Public Lands had also reported a bill to grant donations of land and for the appointment of Indian agents; which bills were only now awaiting the action of the Senate. There was, therefore, no necessity for a reference of the subject to either of those committees, if indeed at all; but, if the Senate thought it ought to be referred, there might be some propriety in sending to the Committee on Military Afch of it as related to the raising of the additi

regiment of mounted men. The message and documents were then ordered to b

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1848. Mr. BRIGHT called up the bill to establish the Terr

torial Government of Oregon; when—
Mr. BENTON moved to amend it by inserting at the end a section to provide for raising a regiment of mounted vo-lunteers, in conformity with the recommendation of the Pre-

Mr. B. briefly explained the object of the amendment, which was that the whole might be taken together, to wit, the Territorial Government, donations of land, and the military force. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE sent an amendment to the chair, the effect of

which was to make the Territory subject to all the conditions and prohibitions to which the people northwest of the river Ohio were subject under the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. H. said the bill was a very important one, and the amendment reacted the most important question that could come before the Senate, the country, or the people; it was, in fact, the great question of the day, and on the solution of the problem hung the destinies of the nation. He should move, therefore; that the amendment be printed, and that the subject be postponed until Monday next.

A debate, quite animated and highly interesting, ensued, in thich Messrs. BENTON, HANNEGAN, NILES, CALwhich Messis. BENTON, HANGUAY, SHEES, CAN HOUN, BRIGHT, WESTCOTT, HALE, DAVIS, of Mississippi, BUTLER, BERRIEN, and others, participated. Mr. HALE withdrew his motion to postpone. Mr. WESTCOTT then offered an amendment as a sub-

stitute for the bill, which was ordered to be printed; and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1848.

The Senate took up the bill to establish a territorial vernment in Oregon, the amendment pending being the following, offered by Mr. HALE:

"Sec. -. And be it further enacted. That the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory; and the existing laws now in force in the Territory of Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government of Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the principles and provisions of this act; subject, never-theless, to be altered, modified, or repealed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Oregon; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in said territory, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable."

There was also an amendment proposed by Mr. Westcott, consisting of a substitute for the original bill, amounting to twenty-one pages, and consisting of twenty-four sections. The original bill consists of sixteen pages and nineteen sec

A debate ensued quite as animated as that which preceded A debate ensued quite as animated as that which preceded it yesterday, in which Mesers. BUTLER, BRIGHT, WEST-COTT, CALHOUN, MILLER, DIOKINSON, BAGBY, HALE, FOOT, and others participated.

In the course of the debate Mr. HALE withdrew his

amendment for the present, in order to allow the sense of the Senate to be tested on the substitute offered by Mr. WESTcorr. At the suggestion of Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. WEST. COTT also withdrew his amendment for the present, and Mr. B. moved to strike out the twelfth section of the bill; but no question was taken. After the bill was debated until near 4 P. M.—when the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1848.

Mr. BRIGHT moved to take up the bill to establish a ter-

having been disappointed he should now withdraw the motion and insist on the immediate passage of the bill. [Here there

were cries of "question! question!"] Mr. BERRIEN did not desire to produce discussion on the bill, and wished to avoid all further debate. He felt com- and other publications of Congress. pelled to renew the motion to strike out the 12th section, and without saying a word in favor of the proposition he should self with demanding the year and nays on the A BILL to regulate the exchange of certain docum motion, which were ordered.

A very protracted discussion ensued, in which Mesers WESTCOTT, TURNEY, BADGER, RUSK, BUTLER, NILES, DOWNS, HOUSTON, and others participated. Mr. HOUSTON moved to amend the 12th section by inserting after the word "act," in the eighth line, the follow n violation of any rights by the laws or constitution of the United States vested in or secured to the citizens of the

United States, or any of them." The amendment having been agreed to in Committee of the Whole, the 12th section reads as follows :

"Sec. 12. And be further enacted. That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Iowa and to its inhabitants; and the existing laws now in force in the territory of Oregon, under the authority of the provisional government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, or in violation of any rights by the law or constitution of the United States vested or secured to the citizens of the United States or any of them. States, or any of them; subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Oregon; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision themselves. thereof, may be applicable."

The question then recurred on striking out the 12th sec tion, when a further debate ensued, which lasted until after 4 P. M., in which Messra. CALHOUN, HOUSTON, HAN-NEGAN, BERRIEN, BRIGHT, and others participated. Mr. UPHAM then moved that the Senate adj

Mr. BRIGHT demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, when the vote stood for adjournment-Yeas 14, nays

YEAS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Spruance, and Upham—14. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Ben-

NAYS—Messra Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Borland, Brachury, Breese, Bright, Crittenden, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Dowos, Felch, Foote, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Moor, Rusk, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westeott, and Yulce—20.

Mr. HANNEGAN desired to go into Executive session for

few minutes on a matter of much importance.

Mr. BRIGHT asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. HANNEGAN spoke of the importance of acting on the bill without delay, and avowing his readiness to sit there to until Monday morning if he could effect it; but, if not, he was been instigated to this appalling crime by a horrible suspicion desirous to go into Executive session on a matter which the Senate found to be pressing. The CHAIR having intimated that the motion would not

be in order while the bill was pending-Mr. WESTCOTT moved that it be passed over informally,

with a view to go into Executive session.

On this question Mr. BRIGHT again demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; when the vote stood for pass

ing over informally—yeas 26, nays 17, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien,
Botler, Calhoun, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Downs, Hunter, Johnson,
of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Westcott, and Yulee—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Borland,
Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Dickinson, Dix, Felch, Foote,
Hanneran, Houston, Moor, Rusk, and Sturvecom. Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Dickinson, Dix, Felch, Hannegan, Houston, Moor, Rusk, and Sturgeon-17.

On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after time spent therein, adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1848.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the select committee appr consider the various memorials praying the passage of a law intermediate time to the Nez Perces, prohibiting the importation of adulterated drugs and medicines, ver up Mr. Spalding and his family.

reported a bill to prohibit the importation of adulterated

The bill having been twice read-Mr. EDWARDS begged leave to state that the bill which he had just reported had met with the entire approbation of the select committee to whom the subject had been referred. It was a subject of great importance to the entire country. He had recently received a letter informing him that twenty-four thousand pounds of adulterated Peruvian bark alone hid just been imported; and as this subject had been for two nonths before committees of this House, it having first been referred to the Committee on Commerce, and afterwards to a select committee, those who were engaged in this trade had become wide awake, and were importing largely in anticipation of the passage of some such bill as this. It was therefore obvously necessary that this bill should be promptly passed, the such deleterious importations might be caught on their arrival in our ports. He moved that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. HUNT hoped there would be no objection to the immediate passage of this bill. It was of vital importance to the country. The importation of deleterious drugs had been very injurious to our army during the war with Mexico, and hence me action on this subject was loudly demanded. was before the Committee on Commerce there was but one opinion respecting it, but it was deemed better that it should be referred to a select committee of medical men, who would perhaps be better able to suggest a remedy to protect the coun try against the mischiefs to which it was exposed by deletes importations. He hoped it would be passed without debate; but, if any discussion were necessary to satisfy the ase of the propriety of passing this bill, he would suggest that the able report of the committee should be read. No-thing more would be necessary. In conclusion, he moved the

previous question.

The House sustained the call for the previous question, under the operation of which the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the bill and report were or-

Mr. ASHMUN moved that 10,000 extra copies of the re

port accompanying the bill be printed.

After a few words between Messrs. COBB, of Georgia,
ROOT, and ASHMUN, this motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. following bills were taken up, read, considered, and

ordered to be reported to the House, viz For the relief of Peter Shaffer. For the benefit of John Ozias.

For the relief of the legal representatives of Robert Ful-

For the relief of Anna Giffin, of the county of Wyoming, State of New York.
For the relief of William Butler.

For the relief of William De Buys, late postmaster at New

For the relief of Artemas Conant. Granting a pension to Ruth Hollenbeck.

For the relief of Jesse Washington Jackson For the relief of James Fugate. For the relief of Samuel Gray. For the relief of Lizur B. Canfield. For the relief of John Hibbert. For the relief of Daniel H. Warren.

For the relief of Nathaniel Shiflett.

For the relief Skelton Felton. For the relief Emanuel Berri and John M. Keese And Senate bills for the relief of Richard Bloss and others; for the relief of Jones & Boker; and for the relief of Chas.

ed to the House, viz : Joint resolution of the Senate in favor of David Shaw

The following bills were also acted on and ordered to be reported to the House: Bills authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a duplicate of land warrant number 1,469, which

originally issued in favor of Adam Hart, February 3, 1829, and for the relief of Thomas B. Graham, and Senate bill for the relief of Fernando Fellany.

The committee having reported all of the above hills—
The House first proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of John P. Converse, reported to the House by the Committee

of the Whole on Saturday last; when-On motion of Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, it was recomm ted to the Committee of Claims.

Bills from the Senate for the relief of Joseph Wilson, and for the relief of W. B. Slaughter, late Secretary of the Terri-

tory of Wisconsin, reported from the Committee of the Whole on Saturday last, (the latter with an amendment, which was agreed to,) were taken up, read a third time, and passed. The bills for the relief of William Fuller and Orlando Saltmarsh, and for the relief of H. D. Johnson, which were reported by the Committee of the Whole on Saturday last, were taken up and ordered to be engrossed; and, being engross were read a third time, pussed, and sent to the Senate

reported from the Committee of the Whole, when they were severally read a third time and passed, except the bills for the relief of Peter Shaffer and for the relief of Wm. DeBuys, late and managers who delude and rule the people by postmaster at New Orleans, which were laid over for further calling themselves Democrats: the more they have

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Mr. MURPHY asked the unanimous consent of the House the 12th section with a view to avoid debate and delay; but Government. He hoped there would, therefore, be no objection to the resolution which he desired to offer

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of House burdens on other men's shoulders, but lift them thembill No. 469, to regulate the exchange of certain documents selves with not so much as a little finger: they bid the power of the People, and who would equally persed, the gravest questions of right and policy—
Grande, Congress being in session, without con-The resolution having been agreed to, the House proceeded

to consider said bill, which was read, as follows :

other publications of Congress.

Be it enacted, Sc. That the Joint Committee on the Library shall appoint such agents as they may from time to time deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of such documents and other publications as have been or shall be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all books transmitted themselves.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of wo

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, I had the sum of wo thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the same is pur at the disposal of the Library Committee, for the purpose of exrying into effect such donation and exchange, and of paying the expenses already incurred in relation thereto. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to recommit the bill to

the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-Mr. MURPHY urged Mr. Jones to withdraw his motion and let the bill pass. Mr. Vattemare had been here three or four months at considerable expense, and it was the wish of the Committee on the Library to defray his expenses, and there was no way by which the committee could do so unless

the bill passed.

Mr. McKAY said the bill required consideration mittee, and he hoped the motion of the gentleman from Ten ce would prevail.

Mr. FARAN rose to a question of order. A rule of the House required that all money bills or bills appropriating money, be first considered in Committee on the Whole on the state of the Union, and he desired to know if it was not the duty of the Chair to put them there?

The SPEAKER stated that the Committee of the Whole had just been discharged from the consideration of the bill. The question was put on recommitting the bill, and no

quorum voted. The House then adjourned.

THE OREGON MASSACRE.-The cause of the massacre of thus given in a letter from Fort Vancouver :

"Our lamented friend, Dr. Whitman, his amiable and accomplished lady, with nine other persons, have fallen victims the fury of these remorseless savages, who appear to have which had taken possession of their superstitious minds, in con-sequence of the number of deaths from dysentery and measles, that Dr. Whitman was silently working the destruction of their tribe by administering poisonous drugs under the sem-blance of salutary medicines."

The following is a complete list of the persons killed on this

Dr. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Sanders, (schoolmaster,) Mr. Marsh, John Sager and Francis Sager, (youths,) Mr. Kimball, Mr. Gellen, Mr. Bew-Mr. Ognes, of the Hudson Bay Company, immediately

after the massacre, succeeded in gathering a council of the ishment which awaited them should the Americans go to war pular judgment? Suppose it vere given against aforesaid; taking occasion, among other notable shocked the people in little proportion to their grawith them, and counselled them to give up their prisoners. them, no matter how decisively, to-morrow: what things, to extol "the spirit of concord" which vity or their extent, the fact is to be accounted for even set these before it. Nay, made an idle mat The chiefs replied; and then it was agreed that they should would they say? Why, just what they said in brooded, dove-like, over their fabrication, this monudeliver up the captives within oix days on the promise of a ransom being paid for them. Speeches were also made in the ransom being paid for them. Speeches were also made in the intermediate time to the Nez Perces, and they agreed to deli- ed them: they would say, as then, that "the peo- their labors, perhaps; or, at least, they may have by the greatest public calamities—the habit of view-

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

In our Daily issue of yesterday, and in the Country paper of this day, we have laid before our readers the conclusion of the Proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, embracing, in the form of a Report, a series of political axioms and propositions, elaborately and cautiously prepared, with an intent to operate upon the public mind in favor of its ob- just where they have a majority? Let the people jects; which Report received the manimous approbation of the Convention.

The Resolutions thus sanctioned claim more attention than those of the last Convention of that character, not only because we have seen what use is likely to be made of them, but because in the present and adopted in the face of day, and infull assembly, and not, as in the Convention of 18-4, after a ma-

deems it politic to profess. Had the Convention confined itself to the enunment during the last three years of Democratic rule ; a solemn pledge is thus given that the Administra-

examination of its contents. We proceed therefore to-

A REVIEW OF THE "PLATFORM."

As much more solid as substance is than shadow; as much better as fine gold is than a failing bank's " promises to pay ;" so much are the public held in a country almost constant sway, a test of its character and purposes superior to all that it has found it profitable to promise or convenient to profess as " principles." These last may be erroneous or impossible, or, indeed, only intended to amuse and deceive : but its actions cannot lie ; its deliberate measures must be a reality; its practical adminismeans, of what it is. 'As, however, it is with the statute-books, but now abolished there. failing banks-which, the more their paper money misgoverned the country, and made havoc in the conrighteous sect of old, the Pharisees, they lay heavy burdens on other men's shoulders, but lift them themlong prayers, while they are devouring widows' houses; they compass sea and land to make one excellent are they to strain at a constitutional gnat, United States, or of any Government of a State or of its Legislature, or of any department of the Government of the United States, while States or of the Academy at West Point, or of the National Institute, shall be admitted into the United States excellent are they to strain at a constitutional gnat, more pharasaical than that which the late Undertakers' company, styling itself the "Democratic fatal flatterers of the sovereign people who would, National Nominating Convention." have left be- were that people a monarch, be his supplest, most hind them at Baltimore, under title of the " Plat- cringing courtiers. Wo to either King or Commonform of the Campaign."

The first sentences of this Manifesto to the Democracy are as follows:

" Resolved. That the American Democracy place their trust tice of the American people.

springing from and upheld by the popular will ; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of lederalism, under whatfor the popular credulity."

their own party-offences against liberty and the fast-perishing freedom.

yea, "deluded" by "coon-skins and log-cabins," "drunk" with hard cider, the vilest of Christian drinks! None readier than these very sycophants deceive, them: none prompter or more insolent than these very demagogues, when foiled of their arts by the popular sense really exerted, to blaspheme the People, whenever it refuses to let them be its priests and speak its oracles. The next member of their "platform" boasts of

their respect for "the popular will." Let us see.

Did they respect it in 1840, when they cried out that

the people had been "corrupted," that the people were "drunk ?" Do they respect it any where, except any where vote against them, and they are at once, if rich, stigmatized as "aristocrats:" if poor, as "drunken." Is there no "people" in Vermont or New England, or New Jersey or Maryland, or North Carolina or Kentucky or Ohio? Will there be none in New York, when it shall, next Novemcase the Resolutions were reported and discussed ber, vote against them? Do freemen lose their respectability when they cannot consent to support for the Presidency Mr. Polk, who made the Mexijority of the Members of the Convention, ignorant can war, or Gen. Cass, who, besides being a forof the design, had departed for their homes. This ward advocate of all that, wanted a fifty-four-forty Manifesto is entitled to such consideration as is due | war ? Do freemen lose their rights when they canto the deliberate expression, by the Representatives not approve all the measures, no matter how illegal of one of the two great political paries of our coun- or foolish, of those in power? If that be so, then try, of those sentiments it really ertertains, and of how is this Government not a despotism? We those others which, with a view to success, the party (poor "Federalists," as the friends of Mr. Bucha-NAN, of Judge TANKY, of Gov. WALL, of MARCUS Morton, and so many other excellent "Republiciation of abstract propositions, some of them mere cans " style us) had really thought that the " will truisms, and some others of them such as are com- of the people" was worthy of a freeman's respect, mon, professedly at least, to both parties, we should because they whose collective vote decided that probably not have troubled our readers with any "will" were all, singly, free citizens, independent, remarks of ours upon them. But, when applica- equal, sovereign, just as much each in himself as tion of these principles is made to past events, and all together. In our simplicity, we did not know particularly to the Administration of this Govern- that they had no free voice in those public matters which are said to belong to them; we were ignorwhen the course of that Administration is, without ant that they must, under penalty of being treated exception, stamped with their approbation : when as political outcasts, vote as the Managers of a socalled "Democratic Party" see good to order. We candidate succeed) shall be a true copy of so ad- a party held together, as openly declared in the Semirable a pattern; and when assent to all this is nate by an eminent man who has reason to know confidently claimed on the ground of the trust placed them, "by the cohesive power of public plunder;" the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of cinctly and frankly expressed it) of the "spoils." THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, we cannot, consistently has only to put on the empty name of "Demotholic Irish were once incapacitated to hold seats in transactions. tration must offer a true interpretation of what it Parliament, by laws long the shame of the British

stitution and laws, the more do they enrich us with telligence, honesty, and patriotism," as men can do dangered. their professions and instruct us with their doc- who respect either themselves or the people. Flat- To begin, then, with the beginning : nal exchange of foreign publications. Mr. Vate- trines. Certainly they have shortened the Com- terers, cozeners, and slaves, not the sincere and

who love them. Demagogues are but the same the election of 1844. tered their master. And, as such a surrender of illustrations. "Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of their authority to mere minions conducts kings to It was easy to see, in the manner in which he which Texas was acquired. very opposite, and expect to blad the People to all domination, and reassert, before it be too late, their were.

ple were deluded," that " the people were drunk :" appeared so to themselves : but Fame, sitting there ing all acts or doctrines only in a partisan light, and consequence, with the gravest suspicion of des

of the People to vilify, as soon as they can no longer bly just about as harmonious as those of Babel.

STRUCTION" OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The first distinct proposition of the Convention "That the Federal Government is one of limited

agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers. This principle is in so direct opposition to the

whole course and tenor of the conduct of the Democratic party when they have had the Government in their hands, that its ostentatious annunciation at this moment, as the fundamental principle of the politics of that party, is a mere mockery and contempt of the intelligence of the people to whom it is addressed.

To comprehend the full extent of the difference between the profession and the practice of the Democratic party, we must read, in connexion with this proposition, the following, from a subsequent part of the address :

"That the fruits of the great political triumph in 1844, which elected JAMES K. POLK and GEO. M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Denion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which THESE GREAT REFORMS have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance which is the only safeguard of liberty.'

The "fruits" of the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and the "great reforms achieved" untion of the next President (should the Democratic were not aware that, in this boasted commonwealth, accidental possession of power by that party for the last six or seven years has been signalized not only by the Baltimore Convention, has construed strict of doubtful constitutionality, but by the assumption indeed manifested one single trace, one suspicion by the authors of this Manifesto in the intelligence, the party (as another high authority has more suc- of powers denied to the Executive by having been ex- of a constitutional scruple. pressly conferred upon other co-ordinate branches of the Government. And in this course of unconwith our opinion as part of that People, or with cracy," and placard its adversaries as "Federal-stitutional action the Executive has been sustainour duty in the station which we occupy, allow this ists," in order to take a right the fullest and most ed throughout by strict party votes in the legisla- sional Resolution, after having been rejected in its Solomon Te Corser, and House bill for the relief of Lewis Appeal to go forth to the world without a thorough entire to abolish the citizenship, the equality, the tive bodies, whereby the whole party has become first proper shape of a Treaty, had his pre-official public franchises, and the good name itself of all responsible for whatever the Executive has done or co-operation; that he was the candidate of those who who are unable to think as commanded. This ex- omitted. In the most flagrant of his acts-his un- re-originated the measure in that guise; that, a clusion is effected in various ways, some of which dertaking of his own mere will to make war upon President elect, on the eve of its passage, he came we had briefly sketched for insertion here, but want Mexico-the Party in Congress sustained the Pre- to an understanding with the Administration then of space excludes them. That which is most noto- sident by an act of indemnity; and in other acts expiring as to the choice and execution of the alterrious, however, is the ruthless Proscription under of more doubtful morality even than unconstitu- native plans of action embraced by the resolution ; actions and conduct of a party, that has for years which all who will not take the name of "Demo- tionality-such as his clandestine convention with and that in his Inaugural Address he gave his encrat," be they never so devoted to the Republic, to the exiled President of the Mexican republic, the tire adhesion to that violation of the Constitution. its institutions, its glory, and its welfare; be they object of which was to place him at the head of the never so otherwise meritorious or qualified, are, Mexican forces destined to act against our own under all the pretended forms of freedom, stricken gallant armies, &c .- the same party has continually to constrain her into submission to the intended anfrom the privilege of holding any national office or screened the Executive by its repeated refusals to nexation of Texas. Such an exhibition of force employment, just as much as the Jews and the Ca- inquire into either the facts or the motives of his was, under the circumstances, an act of War; for

nity, too inviting to be neglected, it is worth while straint justifies in return positive resort to arms But the Whigs, it is intimated in this same candid to examine a little more closely what are the just as much as a man's levelling a bludgeon or "Platform," do not profess an equal submissive- "fruits" which have been gathered, and what the pistol at your head, when you are engaged in an ness to the popular will. Well, perhaps it is so. "great reforms" achieved by the political organi- altercation, warrants your striking or shooting him, But the Whigs, it seems to us, make quite as loud zation which it is the object of the Baltimore Con- before yet his blow has lighted or his ball sped to professions of blind submission to "the people's vention to prevent from falling into hands in which your brain. The step which authorizes an adverse will;" of prostrate admiration for "the people's in- the continuance of such blessings may be en- act of war is itself an act of war. In addition to

ritorial government in Oregon, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. B. alluded to the fact that he had moved to strike out in the dark respecting the result of his application to this ing the Creed into a most copious one. Like that should excite suspicion, not confidence. The ble Party Convention which had nominated him- the terms of an uti possidetis; but "in scarcely "People" are but men, and quite fallible, like the a body huddled together in personal intrigues, and any possible conjuncture to surrender it again." rest of mankind. Except to the base, who worship settling, by a few in a corner, when half had dis- The President marched an army to the Rio others do good, but do not as they say; they make worship that power were it a King's, the People as if at once to proclaim, with his first official sulting or even reporting the fact to Congress. are not Deities, to be adored; and, if they were, breath, that he intended, during his term or terms, This was peremptorily making war " on his own would not, it is to be hoped, be such shallow ones to set aside all consultation with the co-ordinate hook." The alleged reason for this step-the reproselyte, and, when made, he is wickeder than as to measure the sincerity of their adorers by the political authorities of the land, and to reject even fusal of Herrera's government to receive our en before : most religiously do they pay tithe of mint, noisiness of their prayers or the quantity of empty the guidance and the pledges of all preceding Exeand anise, and cumin, omitting only the weightier incense which they burnt upon their shrines. A sot- cutives and their sober diplomacy, President Polk, missioner-were it even not a gross anachronism matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: tish King takes his greatest flatterers for his truest in his very Inaugural, by the ground which he so (for, as we have often shown, Gen. Taylor was orfriends; but a wise sovereign knows his worst and needlessly and prematurely assumed as to "our undered to take post on the Rio Grande in June, his most worthy subjects; those by their being con- questionable right" to all Oregon, would, but for the 1845, which order was made positive on the 13th they swallow with ease the camel of a cut through stantly courting him on their knees, these by their Senate, have plunged us into a war the most fool- January following, before yet the Administration the foreign isthmus of Tehuantepec; a survey for standing erect, serving him, and telling him of his er- ish with Great Britain; a war which hung for a knew of the final rejection of Mr. Slidell,) would a harbor on our own Lakes they cannot stomach; rors, not his vain perfections of majesty or might, or time upon only the good sense and temper of the not mend his conduct; for the refusal to receive our but they have no qualms about dispatching an ex- all-knowingness. If kings may be cajoled, so can adverse nation and its rulers, and which was at last Minister was no cause of war, nor even of just pedition to survey the shore of the Dead Sea. Very the sovereign people. The true power of either averted only by the President's eating his own complaint; and, if it had been a cause of war, nice people are they about externals; and, in a word, suffers, and is even subject to be lost, by nothing so words, and signing away by treaty one-half of those would have been a thing which it belonged to Confor a Constitution that is to be laid up in a sepul- much as by their listening rather to their own pas- very "unquestionable rights" which he had so rash- gress only, not the Executive, to act on as such. chre, all rottenness and dead men's bones within, sions and pride, and to the servile and selfish who ly pledged himself not to yield. That was the first Besides these acts of usurping the war-making all whitewashed without, we can imagine no tomb play upon them, than to the sincere voice of those "fruit" of the success of the Democratic party in power, it has lately appeared, through claims pre-

the sceptre to their hands! A tyranny ensues, an inglorious history will take charge of them. But there what is called the "Bear Flag Revolution," abuse of all the public powers, for the same bad the facts stand too true a foretaste of the ready as- which was gotten up among the American settlers

our political creed, which we are proul to maintain before the the loss of their crowns, to revolution and downfall, had attempted to treat a strong nation, how he would But all these acts of daring contempt of the conworld as the great moral element in a form of government like that which has of late lighted upon European act towards a weak one: it was clear, from his fa- stitution are greatly aggravated by the attendant fact princes, so does it lead a duped people on to a re- cility of embroiling us with Great Britain, that he that, either-They "put their trust in he People's intelli- to scorn and trample on their soberest will and authority of part of the Legislature, it was apparent that they might decide on the question; or thattrust in Princes." Now, what manner of men are those which Mr. Polk has pursued without intering ourselves watched his way of creating "un- had done; or, lastly, that these, who, with impious and slavish adulation, ruption during his reign can be applauded by the questionable rights" in one quarter, we knew full He set at nought their instructions embodied in bring a reverence to the People which is only God's, great political and doctrinal Party Convention of well that he would consider any thing and every the Annexation Resolutions, and, when they had

among them as reporter-general for the Press, tells | thus of so identifying oneself with whatever the a very different story; and mere spectators of the visible head of the party (the President) has don work say that the democratic builders were proba- that every thing (whether in your heart you a prove it or not) must be publicly sustained, publi-DEMOCRATIC NOTIONS OF "STRICT CON- ly justified, and even publicly extolled. To dou is to be denounced; and even to be silent is draw aroon you suspicion as a true "Democrat.

Another cause, however, has kept down the er pression, and in keeping down the expression ha powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and checked the spreading sense, of public alarm at the the grants of power shown therein ought to be IMPERIAL POWERS which the President has made strictly construed by all the Departments and this war of his the means of acquiring. That caus was his putting in action, against the opponents of his unwise and unconstitutional measures, a system of terror, of opprobrium, of denunciation by suc charges and epithets as are aptest to kindle up popul lar hate and violence. That system has been oper ly acted upon in the newspaper which the Execu tive directly controls here. In concert with him this system of terrorism has been followed up i those other presses which he holds under h thumb throughout the land; it has been carried ou in party harangues for which the official signal ha thus been given-in partisan discourses of legisla tors themselves, shamefully striking at the freedor of speech of the very bodies to which they belong ed-and (far most intolerable of all) in Executive messages, where that very Congressional debat which a war unconstitutionally and wickedly begun renders inevitable, has been made a public crime and the not betraying the country and the laws, by mocracy of the Union, &c. ; and that, in our opi- submitting in silence to Executive schemes and act so daring, so dangerous, and so perfidious, has been insolently stigmatized as amounting, in effect and in intention, to nothing short of " treason !" But our purpose is to display, within one single view, the new and flagrant Executive usurpations.

Presidential assumption, which have been the consequence of this war; which are the "fruits' der his Administration, have been such as to make of the election of 1844, and which are now of this fundamental proposition of the Baltimore proclaimed, by these pretended devotees to the Con-Convention a piece of irony against its own party stitution, to have "fulfilled the hopes of the Demoas keen as human wit could have well devised. For, cracy of the Union." Let us see how far, in his official conduct, this President of ours, so idolized by an almost unbroken series of Executive acts ly the grants of power in the Constitution, or ha

utterly unexampled in all the past history o

It is now well known that the illicit form in which union with Texas was carried, two days before his accession to the Presidency, by a mere Congres-

An American squadron was for some time stationed off the chief seaport of Mexico, to awe or there may be war before bloodshed; and the threat But, by way of improving the present opportu- ening a people's coast for a known purpose of conthis hostile station off Vera Cruz, President Poly sent a naval expedition that might, at the first pre-As though in haste decisively to mark his fealty tence, fall upon unguarded California, take it, an

ferred before Congress, that Col. Fremont-doubt-The errors, the alarms, the equivocations, the less under Executive orders sent after him to Caliretractions that followed in the Executive manage- fornia, but which, reaching there too late, were forment of this matter; the perilous war in which he warded to him and recalled him thither from Orewealth that, won by their obsequiousness, yields so nearly involved us, we need not now recite. An gon-took, at his arrival, secret part in fomenting ends of the sycophants, the fawners, the favorites, sumption to wield without stint illegal public in the spring of 1846, with the view of annexing in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating juswho, by dint of humoring and deceiving, have maspower, of which we have since had such flagrant that territory to the United States by the same process-of revolt first, and then incorporation-by

the American Missionary (Dr. Whitman and his family) is ever name or form, which seeks to prisy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous lishment of an irresponsible power, founded origi- co. From his disregard of the wise policy of his acts of hostility expedient, the President did not nally on compliance with all their fancies, but soon predecessors, of recognitions, and of the counsels or convoke Congress and lay the case before them,

gence," do they? Good men "put their trust" dearest happiness. This is not quite yet a fixed how little the peculiar rights and functions of all At another while, Congress being in session, he humbly in God alone, and rest not on the weakness condition of things amongst us; but, if usurpations Congress would be permitted to stand in his road did not condescend to refer the matter to their deciof any human dependance : the wise " put not their and misgovernment as wide and as arbitrary as towards a yet more favorite and safer design. Hav- sion, nor even inform them of what he proposed or

and which Monarchs themselves, if sober, would those who have so long misruled us, and can thus thing rightful in another. When, therefore, his ordered him to settle by negotiation the disputed disown? Why, what are they but men who, in- be held out to the country, in effect, as the formal successive proceedings in the business with Mexico boundary of Texas, he not only took it upon him stead of having that trust in "the People's intelli- promises of their nominee, it is surely time for the came to be revealed, we, as our readers know, self to assume that boundary as legally existing. ley, Mr. Young, jr., Mr. Sales, Mr. Hall, (supposed to have gence" which they profess, really confide in the People, aroused and undeceived, to fling off this scarcely wondered at them, astounding as they without the means of settling it prescribed by Congress-and therefore accepted by the joint party If the extraordinary Presidential usurpations in Texas-but he complicated that question w chiefs, to whom he made a speech, in which he depicted the country, to facts the openest and the worst, merely The next resolution of two ne enormity of their crime, told them of the certainty of the punby thus affecting an infinite admiration for the pothe Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and far remote territories, New Mexico and Convention itself, the builders of the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently and the "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently apparently and "platform" marked every step of its progress, have apparently apparently